

TRIES TO KILL MAYOR MITCHEL

Assassin's Bullet Barely Misses
New York's Executive.

Resentment of "Extravagant Expenditures" and Failure to Get City Job Is Reason.

New York—In an attempt to take the life of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Michael P. Mahoney, an apparently irresponsible elderly man, who later said he was a blacksmith out of work, fired into a group of three men seated in the mayor's automobile, which stood at the east side of City Hall park.

The bullet from his revolver entered the jaw of the corporation counsel, Frank L. Polk, who was sitting next to the mayor in the tonneau of the automobile. With blood spurting from his mouth, Mr. Polk was taken into the city hall and afterward to the New York hospital, where it was said the wound would not prove fatal.

Mahoney shot at the mayor, he asserted in the course of a disjointed statement, because he felt aggrieved at the city executive's "extravagant expenditures" and because he was incensed at being turned back from the door of the mayor's room in the city hall on two occasions this week when he went to apply for a municipal job.

Mahoney fired only one shot at the mayor and his party. Before he could fire a second he was overcome by Detective George Neun, who wrested the revolver out of Mahoney's hand.

The mayor sat in the middle of the back seat, with Mr. Polk on his right and George V. Mullan, the mayor's former law partner, on his left. The bullet passed so close to Mayor Mitchel that the left side of his face was scorched. Standing within a few feet of Mahoney was Police Commissioner Woods, who was waiting for the chauffeur to get into the car.

Within 30 seconds after the shooting the City Hall plaza and Park Row were flooded with a surging crowd and police reserves were called out.

As soon as he had seen that Mr. Polk received medical attention Mayor Mitchel went to the police station in the basement of the city hall, where Mahoney had been taken, and questioned him.

"Why did you shoot at me?" he asked Mahoney. The mayor seemed as calm as if nothing had happened. The prisoner's answer was incoherent and to the effect that he had nothing to say. Covering before his questioners, he seemed hardly to know what he had done. He was slim and gaunt, wore a ragged fringe of white beard and was clad in an ill-fitting suit.

It was believed at the time that the corporation counsel had lost most of his lower teeth, but a later report said that only one tooth had been knocked out, and the wound was not serious.

Rebels Return Arms Taken From American Visitors

Douglas, Ariz.—With a severe reprimand administered by Colonel A. M. Guerrero, constitutionalist commander along the Sonora border, to the captain of the squad which deprived four Arizona militia officers of their side arms Wednesday, and the return of the swords Saturday, the incident was closed.

When Governors Hunt, of Arizona, and McDonald, of New Mexico, crossed the border Wednesday to visit Agua Prieta the border guards took the side arms of the officers. It has been customary here to lay aside weapons when crossing the line.

In his defense of his action the captain of the guard said the Agua Prieta military authorities had not been notified in advance about the visit of the governors and he thought the advance of Arizona military and citizens was a possible outcome of the Tampico incident. When he saw 14 automobiles filled with men coming from Douglas, with officers carrying swords, he believed at first it was an attacking party.

The captain apologized for the affront he said he had offered the two governors and their aides.

"Mileage" Is Cast Out.

Washington, D. C.—The house struck the time-honored "mileage" allowances for congressmen out of the legislative appropriation bill Saturday and provided for actual expenses of members to and from Washington. The senate has yet to agree to the proposal. All the representatives from the Northwest except Bryan, of Washington, and French, of Idaho, voted in favor of continuing, payment at the rate of 20 cents a mile, and both Bryan and French supported 20-cent mileage until Saturday.

Strike Delays Terminal.

Kansas City—Four hundred plumbers, electricians, gas fitters and marble finishers, employed in the construction of a railway station here, struck Saturday by order of the building trades council, which protested against the alleged unfairness on the part of one of the firms.

Helena Assay Office Cut Out.

Washington, D. C.—Appropriations for the assay office at Helena, Mont., were stricken out of the legislative bill by the house Saturday. An effort will be made to have the senate restore them.

Naval Cruisers to Conduct Mail and Passenger Lines

Washington, D. C.—Feasibility of establishing a line of fast naval cruisers to carry passengers, mail and freight between the United States and South America was endorsed by Secretary Daniels in a report to the senate on the resolution introduced by Senator Weeks. The committee on naval affairs at once introduced a bill to establish one or more navy mail lines to South American ports.

It is the plan to use in time of peace such swift scout cruisers as are little needed in fleet maneuvers. The mail ships would be commanded by retired officers at the discretion of the Navy department, which also fixes rates and fares.

In his letter to Chairman Tillman, of the naval committee, Daniels said:

"It is practicable, by the use of naval vessels, to carry out the purpose indicated and the following will be available for the service: St. Louis, Charleston, Milwaukee, Columbia, Minneapolis, fast cruisers; Salem and Chester, fast scout cruisers; Buffalo and Rainbow, transports; Ancon, Cristobal and Hector, Panama steamers; Mars, Vulcan, Cyclops and Neptune, (or two equally good), and the Nanshan, colliers."

Secretary Daniels expects that a round trip from New Orleans to Valparaiso could be made in 24 days and 17 hours.

"The department sees in the plan an opportunity for a two-fold advantage," wrote Secretary Daniels. "First, the opportunity for developing a large trade with South America which is not practicable for private vessels under the United States flag. Second, the gradual development of a large auxiliary fleet, which would be necessary in time of war, which would be built up and maintained in time of peace without cost to the government, as it will pay for itself after having once been firmly established."

Villa and Huerta Would Not Unite Against U. S.

Juarez, Mexico—The startling developments at Tampico in point of interest felt here far exceeded that in the reports of a new victory by the rebel forces at San Pedro.

No official would lend his name to comment on the situation, but one man in a confidential constitutionalist position declared that under no circumstances would the rebels join with Huerta against a common enemy.

"In case of a foreign invasion Generals Villa and Carranza long ago agreed that they would simply content themselves with opposing any armed force which entered rebel territory," said this informant.

It is known that Villa would find it practically impossible to co-operate with Huerta. Huerta, it is related, at the battle of Rellano two years ago compelled the proud and arrogant Villa, then serving under him, to get on his knees and apologize for some offense. Later Huerta threw him into prison in Mexico City, where Villa learned to read and write. He finally escaped and made his way north, where, on the assassination of Madero and the elevation of Huerta to the provisional presidency, he started a revolution and in due time joined other insurgents under the supreme chieftainship of Venustiano Carranza.

Villa Reports Complete Rout of Superior Force

Juarez, Mex.—The rebel wounded during a six days' battle at San Pedras de las Colonias, east of Torreón, is placed at 500 in an official report of General Villa to General Carranza.

The combined forces of the federals, said to have numbered 12,000 to 15,000, were defeated by 10,000 or 12,000 rebels, according to the report.

General Carranza forwarded the report to Rafael Zubaran, his secretary of the interior, who remained here after Carranza and other officials received the provisional capital to Chihuahua.

General Villa's report reads:

"I have the honor to communicate to you that after six days' of terrific fighting the town of San Pedras de las Colonias was evacuated by the enemy, which was under the command of Generals Velasco, Demoure, Maas and others.

"Before the evacuation they set fire to the greater part of the city. In these moments my troops are taking possession of the city. Tomorrow I will forward details of the battle. My only regret is that 500 of my troops were wounded in the assaults. I have captured 700 prisoners. I hope that the great sacrifice of human blood will be for the welfare of our country."

Robber And Victim Die.

Seattle—Charles F. Swartz, aged 33, of Snohomish, Wash., the passenger who was wounded when Clarence Trew and William Sears attempted to hold up a Tacoma-bound interurban train at Riverton, south of Seattle, and Trew, one of the robbers, died at local hospitals Wednesday.

The prosecuting attorney has announced that he will file an information immediately charging both Trew and Sears with murder in the first degree. Sears, though badly bruised, will recover.

2,640,000 Eggs In Cargo.

Seattle.—Two hundred and twenty thousand dozen eggs were part of the cargo of the steamship Senator, which sailed from Seattle for San Francisco Wednesday. The eggs were brought across the Pacific by a Canadian liner.

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

Need of Better Dairy Cows Shown By Tests

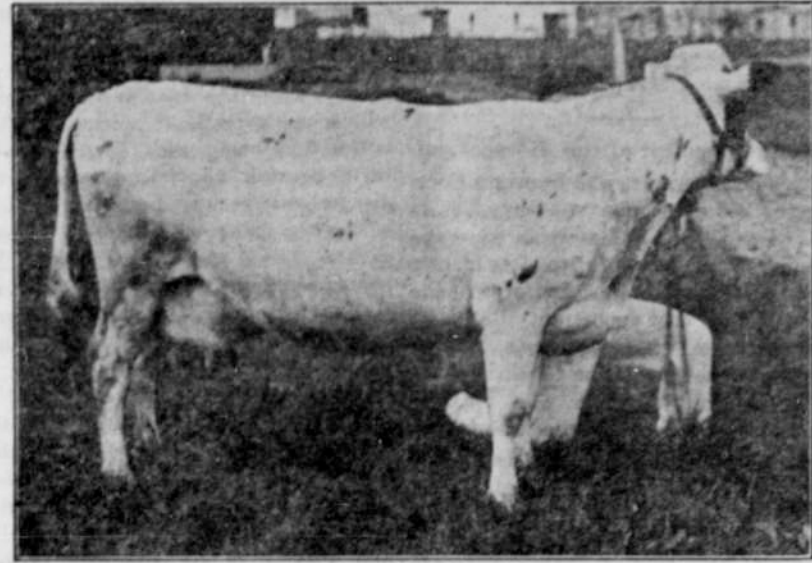
Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Most of the items of cost that enter into the production of milk have greatly increased in cost during the last few years, but there has not been a corresponding increase in the price of milk and milk products. Since the success of the dairymen is dependent upon the relative cost of production and price of dairy products it is evident that he must lower the cost of production if he is to carry on his business with any profit. It is plain that he cannot fix or materially alter the price of dairy products. The cost of feed, labor, equipment and dairy operation is also largely beyond his power of extensive control. The solution of this embarrassing situation, which is becoming acute, is to keep better cows.

raising heifer calves. Some dairymen depend upon purchase and others raise calves enough each year to keep up the number in the herd.

"If these 30,000 cows were as much superior to their dams as they could be made by proper methods of breeding, this state would soon attract the attention of the whole world because of the high average production of its dairy cows. The aim of the breeder should not be merely to secure reproduction, but to secure animals that are superior to their ancestors.

"In bringing about this improvement it is not necessary to establish new types or breeds. The Jerseys, Holsteins, Guernseys, and Ayrshires, respond favorably to our conditions.

"The first step in improvement is to stop at once the crossing of breeds and the use of grade or scrub bulls. There is not much hope of improving herds by buying cattle, for not often do our



Burnside Blondie

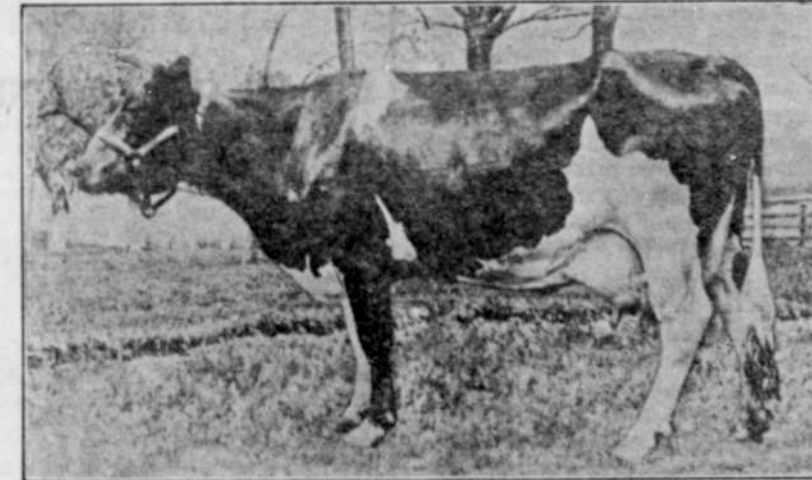
A college Ayrshire that produced in four months 5383 pounds of milk, containing 230.7 pounds of butterfat, equivalent to 271.8 pounds 85% butter. During this time this cow traveled over 1000 miles on a demonstration train in two weeks and was used 54 times for demonstration during this time.

"The problem is not a difficult one and improvement of both type and producing ability can be easily effected," says Professor Graves, head of the college dairy department. "That there is great need of improvement in the producing power of the average dairy herd of our state is very evident. Two facts of vital importance to dairymen have been revealed in the work of experiment stations, cow testing associations, and investigation by creameries. These are, a great variation in the producing ability of different individuals in the herd, and a low average yield per cow. These results have shown the farmers the need of awakening to a more careful study and investigation of the producing power of their cows. It has been shown in these investigations that the best cow sometimes yields two or three times as much as the poorest. And if a record of food eaten is also kept, it will be

neighbors wish to sell their best cattle. Further, the time, expense and labor involved in hunting stock are almost prohibitive to a busy farmer. Where the standard of production is maintained by purchasing cows to keep up the herd there is grave risk of introducing tuberculosis or other contagious diseases into the herd.

"Our easiest, quickest and most satisfactory method of improving our dairy herds is the use of a meritorious sire of one of the dairy breeds, the careful selection and raising of his daughters from the best cows, and systematic co-operative breeding.

"There is nothing that will pay the dairyman better than to study his herd carefully and take steps to start breeding operations with the definite object in view of increasing the value of his herd through weeding out the unprofitable cows and selecting carefully the animals to be mated. In selection,



Banastine Belle De Kol

The champion cow of the Holstein-Friesian breed and the greatest producer of any cow of any breed. Record 365 days, 29,404.4 pounds milk; 1058.34 pounds butterfat; equivalent to 1322.9 pounds 80% butter.

found that there is a great variation in the milk yield of cows receiving the same amount of feed. The cost of production is usually inversely proportional to the amount of production.

"Abundant opportunity for improvement exists here in the Northwest, if we but avail ourselves of it. If proper methods are used, improvement can be easily and quickly effected.

"The breeding of cattle is an integral part of the progressive dairyman's business. The herd must be replenished and the natural increase cared for if continuous productiveness is provided for. The usefulness of the average dairy cow does not cover a period of more than eight years. For various reasons animals are continually dropping out or being discarded. Not fewer than 30,000 cows are needed to replace those that will finish their profitable work in the herds of Oregon this year and furnish the necessary increase.

"These must be secured either by purchasing outside the state or by

Negligible.

"They tell me," said Mr. Bobbets, "that the automobile is absolutely destructive of humility."

"Wa-al, that ain't much of an objection," said the rural sage. "They ain't so much humility left in the land these days that the loss of it'll come to much."—Judge.

It is suggested that if the consumption of quinine expands to any greater extent in India, which already takes one-sixth of the world's supply, the price will speedily rise.

we have the most direct and powerful means of improvement at the disposal of the breeder.

Feeding Baby Chicks.

Young chicks receive the first feed at the Oregon station when about 24 to 36 hours old. They are given bran, mixed crumbly with raw egg, or bread dipped in milk and squeezed dry, twice a day for the first week, and equal parts of cracked wheat and cracked corn on clean sand three times a day. After two or three days the grain mixture is fed in the litter. Clean water, grit, charcoal, and cracked bone, in separate dishes, are kept before them. They also have access to green food. When one week old the chicks are fed a moist mash of three parts bran, one part wheat middlings, one pound corn meal, and a pinch of salt—about what they will eat up in an hour—grain mixture two or three times a day, beef scraps in a hopper, and other supplies as before. When three weeks old, they have milk added to the ration.

Still She Could Fib.

Maud—(with magazine) Mercy! I wouldn't care to live in Japan.

Ethel—Why not?

Maud—It says here that when a woman buys a dress in Japan the shopkeeper asks how old she is, there being special designs for the different ages.—Boston Transcript.

Since a process for recovering sulphur from beneath quicksand was put into operation in Louisiana in 1904 more than 2,330,000 tons of refined product have been recovered.

Siberian Wolf Dog Team Wins Alaska Sweepstakes

Nome, Alaska—John Johnson, holder of the record for the 412-mile all-Alaska sweepstakes dog team race, became the winner in the 1914 Alaska classic when he drove his 18 Siberian wolves into Nome, at three minutes after 6 o'clock Friday night, having covered the 412 miles over the snow trail from Nome to Candle and return in 81 hours and three minutes.

A. A. ("Scotty") Allan, driver of the Allan-Darling team of 18 malamutes, was still on the trail, while Fred Ayer, with his team of 14 foxhounds, was still further from the goal.

When Johnson left Solomon, 32 miles from the goal, shortly after noon, it was posted on the bulletin board in the Board of Trade saloon that he would arrive about 6 o'clock, and every man, woman and child in the camp gathered to welcome the winner. When Johnson's team appeared over the snow, every dog in harness and showing little effect from the long drive through blizzard and below-zero weather, the crowd went wild. Johnson's time was seven hours slower than the record set by himself in 1910, when he drove the Siberians over the course in 74 hours, 17 minutes and 20 seconds. The racers were handicapped this year by stormy weather, blizzards and below-zero temperatures, making the going slow most of the way.

Bill Would Open Lands to "Stock-Raising" Entry

Washington, D. C.—A bill to provide for the opening to homestead entry of "stock-raising lands" in the public domain was reported to the house by the public lands committee. It was agreed on after conferences between the house and senate members and officials of the Interior department.

The measure would authorize the secretary to designate as subject to entry in tracts of not more than 640 acres "lands, the surface of which is, in his opinion, chiefly valuable for grazing or raising crops and which, in his opinion, do not contain merchantable timber and are not susceptible of irrigation from any known source of water supply."

Entrants in order to perfect title would be required to make permanent improvements on the land tending to increase its value for stock raising purposes amounting to at least \$1.25 an acre.

Two Slips Call Millions.

New York—Two slips of paper, each representing \$32,971,250, were delivered to the city of New York Saturday. They were certified checks, turned over to the city by the successful bidders at a recent bond sale in payment for the issue of \$65,000,000 and the premium.

It was said that these checks were the largest written since Leslie M. Shaw, then secretary of the treasury, gave a check for \$40,000,000 to the New York banking house which represented the French interest in the purchase by the government of the partially completed Panama canal.

"Young China" Chief Arrives.

Portland—Tse Yin Bark, secretary to Sun Yat Sen, former provisional president of the Chinese republic, has arrived in Portland from San Francisco to meet the Portland Young China association regarding a new resolution against the present Yuan Shi Kai government.

Yuan Shi Kai placed a price of \$100,000 on Tse Yin Bark's head and also on that of Sun Yat Sen, who is said to be in Honolulu.

Tse Yin Bark will deliver a lecture on Chinese conditions at the library.

Coxey Army Falls Away.

Canton, O.—"General" Jacob S. Coxey's "army of unemployed," dwindled from 200 to a score of privates, camped here preparatory to starting on the second leg of its march to Washington. When Coxey left his home in Massillon, O., only a small percentage of the followers he had counted on were in line. The ranks were swelled, however, by school boys, and when "General" and Mrs. Coxey climbed into Coxey's old phaeton and the "General" gave the signal for the start, he had a fairly large command.

Argentine Favor Sought.

Paris—The contest between the United States and Germany for commercial supremacy in the Argentine republic is the subject of a dispatch from Buenos Ayres to the Temps. The correspondent attributes the South American visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Germany's desire to counteract the effect of Colonel Roosevelt's presence there. He adds that the raising of the United States legation in Argentina to the rank of an embassy is another episode in American and German rivalry.

Millionaire Lumberman Dies.

Tionesta, Pa.—T. D. Collins, millionaire lumberman, died at his home in Nebraska, Pa., aged 83 years. Mr. Collins contributed many thousands of dollars to the foreign missionary movement of the Methodist Episcopal church and founded and maintained mission schools in India, China, Manchuria, Porto Rico and South America.

Suffragettes Burn Residence.

Londonberry, Ireland—A suffrage arson squad burned a large residence here Saturday. "Apply for damages to Sir Edward Carson," was one of the placards left behind.

PACIFIC FLEET ORDERED SOUTH

Demonstration On West Coast
of Mexico As Precaution.

San Diego to Be Base of Operations—Huerta Would Arbitrate, But Now Too Late.

Washington, D. C.—A naval demonstration on the Pacific coast of Mexico was decided on Thursday by the administration. It was declared, however, that while the Atlantic fleet went primarily to obtain reparation for the incidents at Tampico, the Pacific fleet was ordered south chiefly as a precautionary measure should serious emergencies ensue.

Rear Admiral Howard, on the Pacific coast, as well as Rear Admiral Badger has been ordered subject to further orders.

The additional ships ordered for service on the Mexican west coast will bring the force of warships there up to 18, with a personnel of 5000 men, including a regiment of 900 marines.

The armored cruiser Pittsburg will take marines to San Diego, which is to be used as a base, and will go into reserve after manning the cruisers Cleveland and Chattanooga.

The armored cruiser Maryland, the cruisers Cleveland and Chattanooga, the transport Buffalo and the colliers Jupiter and Saturn will increase the force on the West coast to 12, with five torpedo-boat destroyers and their tender, the Iris, standing by for orders at San Pedro, Cal.

The cruiser Denver is at Corinto, Nicaragua, and available for Mexican service. The six vessels already on the West coast of Mexico are the armored cruiser California and supply ship Glacier, at Acapulco, and the cruiser Raleigh and gunboat Annapolis at Mazatlan, both points being held by the federals, while the cruiser New Orleans and gunboat Yorktown are at Topolobampo, held by the constitutionalists.

It was learned Thursday that General Huerta, when apprised by Charge O'Shaughnessy of the proposed demonstration of the Atlantic fleet, declared that the episode growing out of the arrest of the American bluejackets at Tampico was a fit subject for arbitration at The Hague and that he would appoint a commission to investigate the incident.

President Wilson, in an emphatic reply through Charge O'Shaughnessy, is understood to have told General Huerta that the time for delay and evasion had passed and that the American government would temporize no longer. Administration officials hold that insults to the flag and questions of national honor are not subjects for arbitration.

All information that reached Washington from Mexico City tended to show that General Huerta was unconvinced that the United States was in earnest and thought the Washington government was bluffing.

Britain Extends Sympathy; Delay Has Caused Crisis

London—Most of the London morning papers in their editorial comment on the Mexican situation, display sympathy with President Wilson in the difficulties which have arisen with Mexico, while at the same time contending that those difficulties were largely brought about by his idealistic policy.

Much curiosity is expressed over the intentions of the United States because, although it is believed Huerta will yield, it was pointed out that should he prove obdurate the mere occupation of Tampico would not have much practical effect, and that the blockade of Vera Cruz would be the only measure that would deal a serious blow to the Huerta regime.

The Daily Telegraph cannot believe that President Wilson intends to put into effect a resolute military intervention, and sees no hope of putting an end "to the anarchy which has resulted from the Wilson policy of moral intervention."

Bridge Act Held Valid.

Olympia, Wash.—The State Supreme court Thursday held valid the 1913 law permitting counties and cities or the state itself to join with another county, city or state to build a bridge across a stream serving as a boundary. This means that the \$500,000 bond issue authorized by Clarke county to pay part of the cost of the \$1,250,000 bridge over the Columbia River between Vancouver and Portland is valid and the contracts can be entered into by the county. The last hindrance to the building of the bridge is gone.

Fireman Needs No Truck.

Eugene, Or.—When the Eugene motor fire truck was wrecked while turning a corner on a slippery pavement, Fireman H. D. Briggs picked himself up, seized a hand-extinguisher, snatched a motorcycle from a passerby and continued to the fire, arriving in time to save the house, which had caught fire from electric wiring.

\$27,000 Goes In Swindle.

Buffalo, N. Y.—George Crestesinger, a Williamsville farmer, who reported to the police that he had been swindled out of \$12,000 by a confidence man, said that in all the swindler had relieved him of \$27,000. The swindler made two trips to Buffalo, getting \$15,000 on the first trip.