

VILLA REFUSES TO FIGHT U. S.

Rebel Leader Determined to Be Regarded As Friend.

Will Not Be Drawn Into Tangle by "Little Drunkard Huerta" — Dines In El Paso.

El Paso, Tex., April 24.—General Francisco Villa, head of the rebel military forces, informed George C. Carothers, special agent of the State department, that he would decline to be dragged into a war with the United States by anybody.

"Why," he smiled, as he threw an arm about the broad shoulders of the government representative, "all Europe would laugh at us if we went to war with you. They would say that the 'little drunkard Huerta' has drawn them into a tangle at last."

Villa said he was not consulted in the drafting of the Carranza note to Bryan, which was somewhat hostile in tone.

The rebel leader told Carothers, who reported the interview to the State department, that one of the chief reasons that he came to Juarez was to show the American people that his attitude was friendly and that he did not fear to trust himself on the border without a military force behind him.

Carothers took supper with Villa and canvassed the situation thoroughly while doing justice to an American meal of salad, beef and potatoes.

"Honest," said the rebel general between mouthfuls, "I hope the Americans bottle up Vera Cruz so tight they can't even get water into it. Your admiral is doing something it would have taken us a long time to accomplish, if we could have accomplished it at all."

The general brought with him 100 woven rugs of the softest lamb's wool as a present for General Scott, who recently left Fort Bliss to become assistant chief of staff at Washington. Carothers promised to forward them along with Villa's congratulations to the recipient of the promotion.

Villa said he had arranged with all foreigners except Spaniards to ship out their cotton from Torreon on paying a war tax, to which the foreigners had agreed. He said that Spanish cotton was not included in the arrangement, having been confiscated. There are 75,000 bales there, valued at \$450,000.

General Villa was supposed to be bringing a personal escort of 200 men, but to avoid provocative appearances the General left most of them behind at Chihuahua and appeared with only 25 or 30 of his followers. On his arrival he remarked: "What does the United States want to pay any attention to that drunken old ass, Huerta, for anyway?" Villa himself is a teetotaler.

GERMANS PLACE MUNITIONS IN HANDS OF AMERICANS

Washington, April 24.—Admiral Badger reported to the Navy department that three more men had been killed and 25 wounded in the fighting at Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, April 24.—Fighting in the city of Vera Cruz has finally stopped. A house-to-house search has been made and all the inhabitants disarmed.

The German steamer Ypiranga, loaded with machine guns, rifles and ammunition consigned to Huerta, has docked to unload her cargo at the custom house, which with the rest of the city is occupied by United States forces.

American marines and bluejackets today gained possession of breastworks three miles inland from the city.

JAPAN TO STAY NEUTRAL IF WAR IS DECLARED

Tokio—Count Shigenobu Okuma, the Japanese premier, in a statement given to the Associated Press on the Mexican situation says:

"Japan is paying no attention to the American-Mexican question. The present situation is of no direct interest to Japan, but if a declaration of war is issued, Japan will, of course, observe strict neutrality."

Jobs Safe During War.

Portland, Or.—Firemen, policemen and other city employes who go to the front in case of a call for the Oregon National Guard or for volunteers will find their positions waiting for them when they get back. This is the announcement of Mayor Albee, who said he would do his part in seeing that no employe who goes loses his position.

Before making the announcement, Mr. Albee conferred with members of the Municipal Civil Service Board and they agreed to do everything they can to assist in the plan.

Negro Is Chosen Judge.

Washington, D. C.—The nomination of Robert H. Terrell, a negro, as municipal judge for the District of Columbia was confirmed in the senate. The nomination had been held for two months, being vigorously opposed by Senators Vardaman, Smith, of South Carolina and other Southerners. Senators urging confirmation declined to pass Terrell's name on the list of nominations and a vote was forced.

Precision and Order Mark Wilson's Commandership

Washington, D. C.—System is the keynote of the President's operations as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. Throughout the long hours at his desk in the White House, precision marks every action and order, and at all times he has the main situation before him at a glance.

All of the dispatches addressed to the State, War and Navy departments from Mexico pass over the telegraph wire to the White House. Copies are made and placed before the President.

On his desk is a huge pad of paper, the top sheets of which have been divided by pencil into three columns. At the heads of these are the words "State," "War," and "Navy." As Mr. Wilson carefully examines the dispatches, he selects those he desires to discuss with members of the cabinet. Several times each day the secretaries of State, War and Navy departments call at the White House to discuss the late dispatches. Often they go there of their own motion; sometimes they are summoned by the President.

When the main trouble became serious, Mr. Wilson adopted the plan of holding night conferences with the members of the cabinet in whose departments the matters belong. These meetings begin about 8:30 o'clock and usually last until nearly 10.

Mr. Wilson spends considerable time each day studying a map of Mexico that hangs on the wall of the cabinet room. This map is marked with colored pins, showing the location of the Mexican federal and constitutionalist troops and the American naval forces. It is corrected each day from reports.

President Would Accept Mediation of Republics

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson announced that he had accepted an offer from Brazil, Argentina and Chile to use their good offices in an attempt to bring about a peaceful and friendly settlement of the difficulty between the United States and Mexico. The offer was formally submitted by the three Southern American envoys to Secretary Bryan and laid before the President.

Washington, D. C.—Spanish Ambassador Riano announced that he had received private advices from Mexico City saying that General Huerta had accepted the offer of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to use their good offices to bring about an amicable settlement of the differences between the United States and Mexico.

This information, though unofficial, was accepted as authentic by the ambassador, who expects to be prepared to place General Huerta's formal acceptance before the representatives of the three countries in a few days.

The interests of the Huerta government in the United States were taken over by the Spanish embassy when Charge Algara asked for his passports and left Washington for Canada. Ambassador Riano received the offer of good offices from the three peace envoys after the offer had been accepted by the President. It was cabled to the Spanish minister at Mexico City and by him presented to President Huerta.

Carranza Has Nothing to Say.

El Paso, Tex.—Roberto V. Pesquera, Carranza's confidential agent here, said Tuesday that his chief would have no public statement to make on the Argentine-Brazil-Chilean proffer of mediation.

"You may state," he said, "that the offer is a hopeful sign and that any proposition that looks to peace is acceptable to the rebels. Its acceptance by the Washington government in any event will go far to cement Pan-American relations."

Army Aviators Start East.

San Diego, Cal.—Five army aviators, under Captain A. S. Cowan, of the First Aero corps, left San Diego on a special train for Galveston. They are Lieutenants B. D. Foulis, T. D. Milling, T. F. Dood, J. Carberry and W. R. Tallafiero, each of whom has achieved distinction in aerial exploits. Cowan will proceed to Washington, joining his squad as soon as possible at Galveston. Before leaving San Diego Cowan declared it was entirely possible that the aviators would embark for Vera Cruz if war is declared.

Coast Quoted for War.

Minneapolis—"The people on the Pacific Coast want us to go through with our undertaking with President Huerta," Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt said here. "I guess it means war, and we are ready," he added. Mr. Roosevelt said his mission to the Coast was to prepare the fighting ships for immediate service.

Pensacola Is Rendezvous.

Pensacola, Fla.—The War department has requested from the Navy department the use of 500 acres of the naval reservation here, which has been granted, and mobilization of about 10,000 troops at that point will be begun. Most of the Coast Artillery regiments on the Atlantic seaboard are under orders, it is understood, to proceed to Pensacola.

National Coal Strike Looms.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Unless conditions are improved in the Colorado coal fields a strike of the 500,000 coal miners in the country will be called within a week, said J. P. White, international president of the United Mine Workers. A meeting of the board has been called for May 4 at Indianapolis to consider the question, he announced.

FARM AND ORCHARD

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

Feeding the Dairy Cow.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—A good rule to follow in feeding dairy cows is to allow them what roughage they care for and give in addition one pound of grain for every 3½ or 4 pounds of milk produced. The natural wants of the body are first cared for by dairy cattle and the amount of feed necessary to provide bodily nourishment is first taken for that purpose. The surplus, if there is any, will be used in the manufacture of milk. Thus it is plain that dairymen cheat themselves and not the cows by putting them on part rations.

In order to produce the milk most economically it is necessary that the cows be fed fairly well balanced rations. By balanced rations is meant one part of protein to 5½ parts carbohydrate. If the ration has more than this amount of protein it is usually too

given by the cow. The amount of food given is best ascertained by weighing, as feeds do not weigh the same. In feeding by measurement, as by the gallon, accuracy is not reached, inasmuch as one kind of feed may weigh 3 pounds while another kind will weigh 5 pounds, to the gallon.

The feed is conveniently given by using some sort of feeding cart, from which scales may be hung, and which can be pushed along in front of the cows in the barn. The rations can then be weighed and feeding operations performed in a few minutes.

One of the serious faults with rations fed to dairy cows is the lack of succulent foods, such as silage, kale, turnips, mangels, sugar beets, and other green feeds. These succulent feeds in the rations help to keep the digestive organs in condition, increase the appetite and stimulate the flow of milk.



Getting Succulents Nature's Way. I. M. Simpson's Farm, Airlie, Ore.

expensive. If it has less it fails to produce the desired results. This protein should be furnished in the form most satisfactory to the cow and most economical to the owner. Otherwise the food materials will not be fully used in the making of milk, or if they are, the cost will be too great.

It is thus seen that the main feeding problem of the dairyman is to provide feed that meets this requirement. Where he has a variety of materials to select from it is difficult if not impossible to make the right selection without a general knowledge of the food content of each element of the ration. The following table including many of the important feeding stuffs produced in the Northwest will serve as a guide to the intelligent dairyman in making up his feeding rations:



Some Results of Balanced Rations. I. M. Simpson's Farm, Airlie, Ore.

	Protein.	Carbo- hydrates.	Fat.
Alfalfa hay	10.5 lb.	40.5 lb.	.9 lb.
Clover hay	7.5	35.0	2.0
Vetch hay	11.9	40.7	1.6
Corn fodder	2.5	34.6	1.2
Straw, wheat	.8	35.2	.8
Straw, oat	1.3	39.5	.8
Kale	1.9	4.7	.3
Silage	1.4	14.2	.7
Oats	8.8	49.	4.3
Corn	7.8	66.8	4.3
Barley	8.4	65.3	1.6
Shorts	13.	45.7	4.5
Bran	11.9	42.	2.5
Oil Meal	31.5	35.7	2.4

The average size cow giving 25 pounds of 4 per cent milk daily requires about 2.5 pounds of protein, 14 pounds of carbohydrates and .6 pound of fat. This proportion is approximately reached in each of the following suggested rations:

- Vetch hay, 15 lbs.,
- Corn silage, 35 lbs.,
- Bran, 3 lbs.,
- Oats, 5 lbs.
- Clover hay, 15 lbs.,
- Kale, 35 to 40 lbs.,
- Shorts, 3 lbs.,
- Barley, 5 lbs.
- Alfalfa hay, 20 lbs.,
- Mangels, 25 lbs.,
- Barley, 4 lbs.,
- Shorts, 2 lbs.

For cows smaller or larger than 1000 pounds the rations will have to be varied with the amount of milk

Their Practice.

"They say women, if they had the vote, would overturn practical politics."

"I don't see how that could be, when every married man knows that women could never give up the boss system."

Marjorie Scores.

Mother—Marjorie, stop interrupting. Have you forgotten what I told you about being seen and not heard?

Marjorie—You must fink I've a moving picture, 'stead of a little girl.

Of course it must be remembered that each cow is a separate individual and that all cows cannot be fed alike any more than can a group of men. Successful dairymen will watch each cow closely and learn to feed her to the best advantage. Some cows will increase their flow of milk when the ration is increased. Others will not or if they do so it will be at too great a cost. The cow should be kept in good flesh, but there is no advantage in fattening the cow during her milking period.

Strict regularity should be observed in feeding, since the cow is a creature of habit. If the feeding time is delayed the process of milk manufacture is interrupted and the flow is lessened. Feeding should be attended to in such a way that the cows will

get the greatest possible satisfaction from these events.

Cows that give large quantities of milk need large amounts of pure, fresh water each day. The milk itself contains a great deal of water and the process of digesting and assimilating the feed require other large amounts. Cows as a rule drink from 60 to 80 pounds of water each day, while those giving large quantities of milk have drunk as much as 270 pounds in a day. Water should come from a spring or a deep well. Ponds that receive drainage are especially unfit for use.

Cows also need a large amount of salt. They should have about an ounce each day. The salt may be given with the feed or rock salt may be placed where they may get it as their appetite calls for it. Experiments have shown that where salt is not fed cows begin to lose their vitality, their hair becomes rough and they finally break down.

A Happy Moment and a Sad One.

A bachelor of considerable wealth was much sought after by many of the most charming young women of the town. Minnie Rivers, a very pretty maiden, was sure she had brought him almost to the point of a proposal.

"What was the happiest moment of your life?" she asked while they were taking a moonlight stroll one evening.

"The happiest moment of my life," answered the bachelor, with a reminiscent smile, "was when the jeweler took back an engagement ring and gave me some cuff links in exchange."

—Harper's Magazine.

Variable Nearing a Limit.

"When first I consulted you about my eyes, you told me it would cost 10 francs, but your bill is for 100 francs."

"That only shows the excellence of my treatment; now you are ten times better."—Pele Mele.

Life's Ups and Downs.

"Now I call that real foolish to climb that rock. What are you doing there, anyhow?"

"I'm just pondering how I shall get down again."—Fliegende Blätter.

House Acts Promptly On Joint Resolution

Washington, April 22.—Speaker Clark signed the war resolution at 12:03, and Senator Clarke, president protem of the senate, at 12:30, and was sent to the White House.

Washington, April 22.—Bloodshed yesterday at Vera Cruz stemmed oratory and Republican opposition in the senate to the resolution empowering President Wilson to use the armed forces of the United States in Mexico and the measure was adopted at 3:20 o'clock this morning by a vote of 72 to 13.

The house at 10:20 o'clock this morning adopted the resolution empowering the President to use the armed forces of the United States in Mexico, as amended and adopted early today by the senate. It was called up in the house at 10:16 o'clock by Representative Flood and adopted exactly 12 minutes later.

The measure specifically declares that this country feels no enmity for the people of Mexico.

An amendment, presented by Senator LaFollette, that after the subjugation of Mexico the American forces should retire from the country was rejected.

HUERTA WAITS ON FUTURE; WILL "MAINTAIN DIGNITY"

London, April 22.—Replying to a request for a statement by the Daily Telegraph, President Huerta cables as follows:

"The government of the republic awaits the trend of future events with serenity. The republic has always maintained its dignity and will always continue to do so."

Senate Adopts Resolution; Sent to House for Approval

Washington, April 22.—The senate at 3:21 o'clock this morning by a vote of 7 to 13 adopted the "administration" resolution declaring that "the President is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce his demand for unequivocal amends for the affronts and indignities committed against the United States" in Mexico.

The final vote came at the close of a stirring all-night session, marked by bitter discussion.

Several Republicans fought to the last to broaden the resolution, so as to direct it against all indignities offered the United States in Mexico, while other opposed it. All of the 13 negative votes were cast by Republicans.

As adopted, the measure is a substitute reported by the senate foreign relations committee for the resolution adopted by the house Monday. It eliminates the name Victoriano Huerta. Administration leaders are confident the house will accept the substitute, virtually without debate.

Pride of Mexicans Hurt by Fall of Vera Cruz

El Paso, Texas, April 22.—The business-like expedition with which the Americans took Vera Cruz, the gateway to the capital of their country, was a severe blow to the pride of Mexicans in this city, their dejection showing plainly in their faces.

In the offices of the rebel junta officials declined to accept the official statements from Washington that the big Mexican seaport had been evacuated until bulletin after bulletin finally drove the truth home.

Two hundred Mexican-Americans, who organized a military company here a year ago, met tonight and voted to offer their services in case of need to the National government in case of war with Mexico.

O. N. G. Gets Ammunition.

Portland, Or., April 22.—War was the word most heard in Portland yesterday. It was on the lips of everyone. Newspaper extras sold as rapidly as the newsboys could hand them out. People turned from reading them to ask if anyone had heard anything later than had been printed. Political candidates forgot their campaigns and joined in the war talk.

It became known that the Oregon National Guard had just received two carloads of ammunition. This is regarded as a practical feature of the "watchful waiting" policy of President Wilson.

More Battleships Called.

Boston, April 22.—Activity at the Charleston navy yard, which began yesterday with the receipt of orders to prepare the battleships Virginia, Nebraska and Georgia for service in Mexican waters, continued today. The Georgia left drydock today and took on a quantity of ammunition. The Virginia also received a supply of ammunition after her bunkers had been filled with coal. Orders were received at the navy yard also to place the gunboat Castine in commission at once. The Castine is of light draught.

Rebel Chief Villa on Way.

Juarez, Mexico, April 22.—General Francisco Villa, the rebel military chief, is expected here tomorrow and report has it that he will bring a strong military escort with him. The announced purpose of his visit is to see his wife and family, who are in El Paso, but it is believed he desires to be on the border primarily to prevent any provocative action by the garrison here or by citizens and to be on the ground should complications arise.

German Subjects Ordered Out.

Juarez, Mexico, April 22.—Max Webber, German consul here, was instructed today to get German subjects out of his district in Mexico.

MEXICANS HOLD 12 AMERICANS

Huerta Troops Arrest Refugees At Many Points.

Englishmen Also Among Prisoners—Soldiers Overheard Planning Executions of Four.

Vera Cruz, April 25.—Twelve Americans, prisoners of Mexican soldiers, are being held at Cordoba or Orizaba, on the line of the Mexican railway between here and the capital, four of whom at least are threatened with execution, according to authentic information received tonight.

Four of the Americans were taken from a train on the Vera Cruz-Isthmus line at Tierra Blanca and further along at Motzalonga station three other Americans and an Englishman were seized. Those captured at Tierra Blanca are W. A. Mangan, superintendent of the railroad; Engineer Elliott and Conductors Riley and Hart.

At Motzalonga, Edward Weunch, his son, Sidney; A. M. Thomas and Mr. Boyd, an Englishman, were arrested by the federals.

The names of five more Americans arrested by Major Panucci Martinez and added to those whom he previously had taken to Cordoba reached here tonight. These men were taken a few miles out of Vera Cruz from a train. The news of the capture was brought to Vera Cruz by a newsboy. Major Martinez took them to Tierra Blanca and thence to Cordoba.

The men are W. B. Wofford, of Georgia; F. W. Lehmer, of Omaha; W. D. Bedford, of Michigan; W. C. Disbrow, of New York; and James Blicher, of Buffalo. All these men are interested in agriculture in the section where they were arrested.

The belief that the federals intended to execute at least four of the prisoners was gained from the conversation of the soldiers who captured them, which was overheard by passengers on the train. The prisoners were taken to Cordoba and it is believed later were transferred to Orizaba, a point nearer the capital.

Eighteen Americans are still in Tierra Blanca, among them J. O. Cook, chief engineer of the Isthmus railway; J. O. Schneider, J. D. Longston, C. D. Harrison and his wife and children and Mr. and Mrs. George McComber.

Federal Troops Leave Border City in Ruins

Laredo, Tex., April 25.—Nuevo Laredo, the thriving Mexican border town, opposite here, is in ruins, devastated by dynamite and fire by Mexican federal soldiers, who late Saturday began an orgy of destruction which did not end until they were forced to flee before the guns of the American border patrol.

Two Mexicans are known to have been killed by United States troops and several were seen to fall when a machine gun platoon at Fort McIntosh got into action. Several brisk skirmishes between the Americans and Mexicans were fought, as the Mexicans, their troop trains ready to pull out of the burning city, began an indiscriminate fire across the international boundary. There was no evidence that their shooting had been effective.

Property damage in Nuevo Laredo will reach \$500,000. Among the buildings destroyed were the United States consulate, municipal building, postoffice, theater, the flour mill, one of the largest in this section of the Southwest; railroad shops of the National railway and other smaller structures.

The fire was left burning by the fleeing Mexicans, with no chance that it would be controlled until everything inflammable had been consumed. Kerosene and other combustibles, liberally used, added to the wreckage, which otherwise would not have been great, owing to the adobe construction largely used.

There was no loss on the American side. Both international bridges are safe, although efforts to dynamite these resulted in the death of two men engaged in the undertaking. One Mexican was shot by a sharpshooter from the top of the water tower. The Mexican was trying to reach the end of the international foot and wagon bridge. Another was killed when he tried to blow up the American railroad bridge.

War for Men, Say Women.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has received the following telegram:

"At a meeting of the board of directors of the National Association Opposed to Suffrage the following resolution was adopted unanimously: 'Resolved, that we believe in leaving the decision of the policy of peace or war to the men of the nation. In case of war we stand ready to render such service as women have always rendered in such emergency.'"

"MRS. ARTHUR M. DODGE."

Nurses Would Volunteer.

Sellwood, Or.—By unanimous resolution, the five members of the graduating class in trained nursing of the Sellwood General Hospital, decided to volunteer in a body for service in Mexico. "We don't know whether we'll get to go or not," said one of the girls, "but like Admiral Badger, we are ready."